THE HOUSE AT NIGHT.

LONG TARIFF SPEECHES TO AN EMPTY CHAMBER.

Congressman Commings Gives an Inside View Into the Wars of Our Lawmakers-How Two Members Adjourned the House

- Oas Congressman Earns His Sainry, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 - Ever since the Fortyeighth Congress, tariff debates at night have been a specialty. They began in the Fortyminth Congress, when Col. Morrison's horizon-tal tariff bill was brought up. So many members desired to speak that it was found impossilvie to accommodate them without night sessions. In the Fiftieth Congress the practice was continued. The Mills bill came before the House. The debate lasted several months. In that Congress there were over a hundred night seesions. Tariff discussions at night filled the calleries and emptied the hall. Indeed, the chamber of the flouse might have been com-pared to an archipelago. The members were the islands and the hall was the sea, and the

islands were very few. In the Fiftieth Congress a very amusing scene occurred. A Representative from Maseachusetts was addressing the Houseabout 10 o'clock one night. The speech was made in Committee of the Whole. There were three members on the floor besides himself, two of whom intended to speak. One of the Representatives asked the other two down into the restaurant. He kept them there by the serenity of his manner and the excess of his hospitality. While they were away the Massachusetts member finished his speech. As there was no other Representative present, he was forced to move that the committee rise. He voted rea on his own motion, and the committee, which was himself, did rise. The Chairman called the committee to the chair to act as Speaker. descended from the desk, and made his report to the Speaker pro tem. He then moved that the House adjourn. The Speaker pro tem. put the motion, the ex-Chairman of the committee voted yea. The vote was unanimous, and the House did adjourn.

There were many amusing scenes while the McKinley bill was under discussion in the Fifty-first Congress, and also in the Fifty-sec-ond when the Free Wool bill was up. The tariff debate this session has been very short. but the night sessions lasted for two weeks. They were similar to those that preceded them. Here is a picture of a night session for "debate

We are seated in the reporter's gallery, which, by the way, is vacant. Below us is the hall, bathed in gas light, with its green carnet. brass ventilators, silvery cuspidors, oak desks, and cano-scated chairs. Only thirteen of the 35d seats are occupied. Judge Powers of Vermont is delivering a tariff speech. Mr. Dockery of Missouri is presiding in Committee of the Whole. The Judge's speech is laid upon a pile of Congressional Records. His freek coat is buttoned to the throat. He gesticulates flercely statesman. Near him sits William Ryan of New York playing with his watch chain and listening to his remarks. Away off on the right you see Mr. Bailey of Texas, appearing like an oasis in a desert, drawing inspiration from some public document, and jotting down data for future use. Forty feet away appears Lafe l'ence, the eloquent young Congressman from Colorado, twiddling his thumbs, and having an air of strict attention. Down at the front is young Harry Tucker of Virginia, tipped back in his chair, with legs crossed. listening intently.

Over on the Republican side you see Jerry Simpson, turning over the leaves of a pamphiet, and paying no attention to the speech. On the back row is that great Norwegian Populist, Halder E. Been, awaiting his turn to speak, and scratching his head for thoughts. Away off on the extreme right of the Democratic section sits Ste-phen R. Mailory of Fiorida, son of the old Confederate Secretary of the Navy. He rubs his polished head, yawns, and drums his desk his poilshed head, yawns, and drums his desk with the lingers of his left hand. Three nisies away sits Antonio Joseph of New Moxico. He has his hands in his pockets, and wears a pepper and sait suit. Arrayed in the costume of the lifteenth century, he would resemble a captain of one of the caravels of Columbus. Back of the seats there are green curtains strung on briss rods. Some are drawn together like the choir curtains of a Congregational church when the second hymn has been sung and the minister announces the text. Leaning upon this crass red stands the veteran Leaning upon this erass rod stands the veteran Mark H. Dunnell, elected to Congress from Minnesota at stated intervals. The desks are littered with Records, hielding k H. Dunnell, elected to Congress from nesots at stated intervals. The desks are red with Records, biotting paper, envel-

littered with Records, blotting paper, envelopes, and newspapers.

Away off on the left, in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip," sit three pages, pon in hand, imitating the stenographers. Brown, Devine, Welch, White, Iroland, the real stenographers, are scattered in sears in various parts of the hall, Some are listening and others reading newspapers. Welch is steadily at work taking down Judge Powers's words whenever he speaks retreagers.

Bown the main aisle comes James P. Pigott of Connecticut, umbrella in hand, and induces from the company him to the cloak room.

of Connecticut, umbrella in hand, and induces liyau to accompany him to the cloak room. If an open door you see W. J. Hroughteling of Albany, a reading clerk. John J. O'Neil, and others in from of a small wood fire, smoking cigare and telling stories. The barbers appear at the door of their room valuly looking for customers.

The audge runs his speech off without interruption. He has just made an allusion to the Hawaiian Queen that sets Jerry Simpson to have members nearest him. Chairman Dockery brings down the gavel with a bang and the appliance ceases.

Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, who

The Hon. Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, who has up to the present moment been an indominable opponent of the Wilson oil; stands at the nead of a side nisle, twisting his moustace and conversing with a House employee. There are six sofas at the back of the hall, and, wonderful to relate, no one upon them.

In the meliow light pouring through the glass colling, for there are no hights in the chamber itself, the gaileries are worth studying. The main tier is packed. You see near the clock faces that have appeared here every day since the opening of the session. The entrances are counted with standing spectators. There are very lew persons, however, in the members family gallery. A one-legged man with crutches sits lack of the pew reserved for the Speaker. Four ladies accupy a front row a sorbing the words that fall from the Judge's lite. Possibit ther are relatives of somebody in Fossibly ther are relatives of somebody is to spenk Flanking the reporters' taking may be to spenk Flanking the reporters' taking may be to spenk Flanking the reporters' taking may be and gentlemen, then the Judge and listen to him elized while he reals off his peroration, chiefeson of illinois wanders out of the cycliop on the Republican side of the cycliop into a section; on his spec-

den. enderson of ilinois wanders out of the baries, chops on the Remiblican side of the baries, chops on the Remiblican side of the baries, chops on the Remiblican side of the baries, chops into a sout, puts on his spectacles, prays his chin with his hand, and like a true Reputalican emptys the Judge's talk about the American and the foreign markets.

The pages who are playing at stenography become noisy, and funct changes, the Captal Basest of the House, wanders up into the Cherokee Strip, and acuters them, to the amusement of the galeries. Through the open door of the Reputalican barber shop you see one of the colored tonsers prone on a lounny enjoying a puncey to the Land of Nod.

Buddenly harry Fucker arouses himself. He remembers that he has written a dozen or more letters which have not been malied. Turning toward the Speaker's desk, he shaps his thumb and lingers for a page. A how darks to him like a dragon fly. He passes the lotters to the page, who hies away. Theker then crosses has hands over the top of his head, and again tries to further Judge's closurer mas wandered over to tongressman Sporty mas wandered over to tongressman sporty mas wandered over to tongressman sporty mas wandered over to tongressman shopery mas wandered over to tongressman shopers. They consult cach other long and ear and are limity aroused by the Judge's

Boen the Norwecian is the next speaker. He takes the desk vacated by Judge Fowers. He takes the desk vacated by Judge Fowers. He uses the same pile of Recents but not the same speaks. He also changes his gives of water. There is something sacerdoral about Boen, it is voice lacks volume. He signise water before he has been talking two minutes. His words lack summissis. From the reportors' gallery one might land, him a youthful eleggyman offering prayer. Later on, however, he places his hand under his coat talk, and anon stands with arms asimbo. His elected appearance is submoced by the black four-inhand that encircles his standing collar. Jerry himpson gives him close attention, and Mr. Halmes of his derhood better known as tolar and culf history, plants himself across the also and latens. Assaring all the hearers prop their leads with their arms and lands.

Meantime the standgrapher is not of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Welch has received Judge Fowers printed speech and is intertineating it from his stenographic notes. A secographer takes down about a column of the Received, which he calls a Turn."

and "laughter" at the proper places. Boen, notwithstanding his monotonous delivery, elicits much applause for the brilliancy of his statements. He has a slight foreign accept, and it is impossible to catch his words in the reporters' gallery. Nor can they be heard in the long public gallery behind him. This is evident, because it rapidly thins out.

The monotony is broken by the shrill voice of the reading clerk. Boen has sent up a newspaper article to be read. The clerk raties it off and awakens the echoes of the House. It is an extra concerning from and steek. While it is being read Mr. Halese enjoys a short conversation with the Norwegian. Meantime Congressman fallery has wandered into the cloak room. He is a close attendant at sessions of the House and so conscientious that he turns back his salary into the Treasury whenever absent for even a day. When Boen resumes his speech Mr. Dockery vacates the chair and places Mr. Mallory therem. Bockery then selzes his hat and overcost, and disappears from the House.

An hour or more hase apsed, and there is a steady drain from the galleries. Congressman Pickler of North Dakota enters the hall and takes a seat near the speaker. Judge Powers, having seen his speech safely landed, nuts on his overcoat and drifts homeward. Mr. Coffeen or Wroming comes in and places himself on House and lights. He pays such close attention that the speaker begins to elevate his voice and emphasize his words. A Western Congressman Pickler of North Dakota enters the hall and takes a seat near the apeaker. Judge Powers, having seen his speech safely landed, nuts on his overcoat and drifts homeward. Mr. Coffeen or Wroming comes in and places himself on House, and hights it. The smoke gurle above his head and sets a negro to conglising in the gallery above. But nothing distract them. His necessary, and hights it. The smoke gurle above has heard and sets a negro to conglising in the gallery above. But nothing distract them. His voice has now reached its full voinme. His necessary, and begins t

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

A MOMENTOUS HORSE RACE,

The Civilized Stred Won, Precipitating Bloody Pight and Indian War,

Santa Fil, N. M., Feb. 3.-Don Amado Charez, the eldest son of the late Col. Manuel Chavez, New Mexico's most noted Indian fighter, tells an interesting story of the big fight with the Navajos at Fort Wingate in 801, which was the cause of the turbulence of that tribe during the rebellion, and which he witnessed as a boy. Don Amado was about 12 years old then. His father was commandant at Fort Wingate, where New Mexican volunteer troops were stationed to watch the Navajos and keep them quiet. The tribe was supposed to be peaceable and friendly, but it was deemed wise to keep an eye on them and prevent them from stealing stock, in which art the Navajos are past masters.

The Navajos had a pony that they believed with his right arm, and looks every inch a able to outrun anything on four legs, and they were anxious to get up a match race at the fort. The surgeon of the post owned a thoroughbred race horse, and a match was made between the two. There was a general gathering of the tribe around the fort for several days before the race, and the Indians and soldiers were on the best of terms. One of the chiefs took a fancy to the Colonel's son, and made a present to little Amado of a prettr buckskin pony with white tail and mane. Amado was very proud of his pony, and rode him about the Indian camp and made friends

of the Navajos. On the day of the race the Indians and soldiers bet all of their portable property on the result. According to the Indian custom, the things wagered were tied together and pited up in a general heap. If a soldier bet \$5 against a Navajo blanket the coins were tied up in a fold of the blanket, a tag attached showing who were the parties to the transaction, and the blanket cast upon the pile. If

showing who were the parties to the transaction, and the blanket cast upon the pile. If two horses were the stakes, they were haltered two horses were the stakes, they were haltered together and driven into the corral. The corral was dumped therein and the blanket cast upon the pile. If two horses were the stakes, they were haltered together and driven into the corral. The corral was stakeholder for everybody and for all bets, and a heterogeneous mass of personal property was dumped therein and the property was dumped therein and the property was dumped therein the state of the half as special correspondent at Jacksonville he would be likely to order the story; and had no special correspondent at Jacksonville he would be likely to order the story; and had no special correspondent at Jacksonville he would be likely to order the story; and had no special correspondent at Jacksonville he would be likely to order the story; and had no special correspondent at Jacksonville he would be likely to order the story; and had no special correspondent at Jacksonville he would be likely to order the story; and had no special correspondent at Jacksonville he would be likely to order the story; and he would be likely to order the story; and the none was not a whole plece of skin then fire a despatch at his special to keep him he went and the property was dumparted to property and the property and the property was dumparted to property and the property was dumparted to property was dumparted to property and the property was dumparted to property was dumparted to property was dumparted to property and the property was dumparted to property was dumparted to property and the property was dumparted to property was dumparted to property was dumparted to property was dumparted to property and the property was dumparted to patience, and when only a lew yarus in inish the Indian tried the trick again, Ortiz gave the horse his spurs and plunged ahead. The big American horse rolled the pony over and over, but kept his own feet and bounded across the line. The pony's neck was broken and his rider was crushed to death in the fall. As soon as the Navajos understood what had happened they made a rush for Ortiz. Soldiers railled around the rider to protect him, and in half a minute a free light was in full blast. railed around the rider to protect him, and in half a minute a free light was in full biast. The soldiers got together quickly, and their irre was more effective than the scattering fire of the Navajos, but the Indians were numerous and made an ugly light.

Young Amade saw his friend, the old chief, lying on the ground wounded, and he went to him. The old man was mertaily burt, but he knew the boy and asked him for water. Amade got the water, sat down by the Indian

lying on the ground wounded, and he went to him. The old man was mertally hurt, but he knew the boy and asked him for water. Amadog of the water, sat down by the Indian, raised his head, and gave him a drink. The surgeon came riding by, looking for the boy, and saw him sitting beside a wounded Indian. It is snatched Amado up by the collar, placed him behind on the horse, galloped back into the fort, and handed him over to the Colonel, who had just been are used by the lifting and was getting out of a sick bed to take charge of things. The Colonel told the boy to stay in quarters and not venture out again, and then he went to the walls and got the cannon into action. But the boy could think of nothing but his Navajo friend lying out there on the plain with a ghastly wound in the breast and longing in vain for water. So he filled his father's canteen and stole out through the gate, and found the old chief again. The old man was dring fast, and did not recognize the boy. Amado sat down by him, raised his head upon his own knee, and held the canteen to the blue line. And so he sat and ministered to the Indian until the life had gene from the bady, and thou he cried because the old man who gave him the buckskin pony was dead.

The thunder of the cannon, the shouting of the captains, and the yells of the Navajos had cased, and only the occasional crack of a rifest told that some skirmisher out on the prairie was trying a long parting shot at the enemy. Not until the next day, when he saw scores of dead Indians gathered up along the races course and on the prairie and buried in a long trench, did the boy understand that he had been in a battle, and that all the tumult that raged around him when he sait by the dying chief's side was made by his friends the Navajos and his friends the soldiers trying to kill oach other.

AN EARLY CHAUTAUQUAN IDEA. Brunkenness was Posithed by Compelitag

'Maybe it wouldn't work, but seems to me if I had the job of clearing the snow off the New York streets I would like to try the plan they adopted to clear the stumps out of the public square in Jamestown in the early days of that place," said a citizen of Chautauqua county. "The spot set apart for that square was covered with trees, which the settlers cut down as they had a little leisure. By and by the trees were all down, but the unsightly stumps remained. Nobody cared to tackle the grubbing out of stumps, and how to get rid of them was a puzzling problem to the town authorities. There wasn't a very strong probi-

bition element around there then, and pearance is enhanced by the black four-inhand that encircles he standing collar. Jerry
symptom gives him close attention, and did
flapes of his dechoes, better known as "tollar and this listing," plants himself across the
also and lastelle. Nearly all the hearers prop
their leads with their arms and hands.

Ileantime the stenographer with the chairman of the tommittee of the Whole. Weich
has received Judge fowers's printed special
and sinterlineating it from his stenographic
notes. A stenographer takes down about
and gives way to his excessor. Weich has
filled his turn.

Boon stoks closely to his text and has no
use for a stenographer. It gives the corps a
breathing spell. They return the courters
afterward by inserting the words applicated

at last one far-seeing citizen had an
idea. He made the suggestion that an ordinance be passed compelling every reread who
name to passed compelling every reread on the
name of the target and the automorphic
topic of that day, how ingland the name was
all at last one far-sceing citizen had an

REPORTING THE BIG FIGHT.

ITPER OF NEWSPAPER MEN THAT
GATHERED AT JACKSONFILLE.

System and Reliability of the 6th Sporting
Correspondents. Writters Stage Whome,
east, Fals Reporters, and False AlarmeHaw The Sam M. as Rode with the NewsHaw The Sam M. as Rode with the NewsMot be least interesting class gathered in
Jacksonvillea week before the Corbett-Mitchell
fight was the newspaper men, Apout 150 correspondents from the North. East, South, and
West, representing either specially of through
the United Frena and as world which receives
a daily telegraphic service. They were on
dury from an early hour in the morning untisal at an about at hight as it was nossible to
file a deepsach in the telegraph office with the
situatiest tone of the reaching its desirable service. They word on
dury from an early hour in the morning untisal as in hour at hight as it was nossible to
file a deepsach in the telegraph office with the
situatiest nose of the reaching its destination in
time to be useful for that morning's paper.
The assignment was made more than usually
actious because of the numerous points and
persons to be "covered." Both training quarters had to be attentively recarded, the
solution was nown at the pool rooms of interest
to bettors all over the country, the long undeto be to see the second of the

Those amazing men, and New York sent a few representatives of the kind, in most cases, some time in the past, had had their connection with decent newspapers sundered by the weight of their imaginations, or else had never

been benefited by such a connection.

An episode of one "night alarm" will explain this: A perfectly reliable correspondent eturned from Mitchell's training quarters on Monday evening, and after obliging by telling all the news of his visit to a number of his fellow workers, who gave him other news in return, incidentally mentioned that two days before Mitchell had felt a little soreness in one ankle. He added, in answer to anxious ques-Two or three hours later telegrams began pouring in on numerous correspondents from their home offices, warning the correspondents that news of Mitchell's "disabled" ankle was abroad in the land, and cautioning them to carefully cover the joint. The next morning other correspondents received despatches informing them that their papers had been beat on the news that Mitchell's ankle was broken.

The explanation of this was that two or three correspondents, either syndicate or unattached men, who had heard the story just as it is told above, had sent out to scores of papers despatches known as queries, which read about

Nitchell's ankle so badly burt unable to fight: 500

These would be understood by the editors who received them to be an offer of a 500-word exclusive story by Jones, who might or might not be known to the editor, concerning a se-

headquarters over the Western Union office for a few hours' sleep before the next day's hard work began, when a wild-opel young man rushed in out of treath, with dishevelled hair, and a general appearance of being about to burst with the scoop of the century.

"Hump yourselves, boys: he exclaimed as he began to write. The Governer has officially given his permission for the fight."

"If that straight?" chorused a score of voices. Dead straight."

That assurance from a great many of the correspondents would have settled the matter, but in this instance it induced a friendly but persistent cross-examination, which finally resulted in disclosing that the wild-oped young man had just heard of an unsigned personal telegram which had been posted up in the office of the St. James Hotel since 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where every other correspondthe afternoon, where every other correspondent had seen and copied it and included it in his story hours before. The telegram in question had given the anonymous sender's opinion that Gov. Mitchell would issue no further instructions.

tion had given the anonymous sender's opinion that Gov. Mitchell would issue no further instructions.

The most interesting figures among the correspondents were the old time sporting reporters to whom an event of the kind which had drawn them there was more seriously interesting than the firing on the American flag at idlo or the resignation of Gladstone. They knew the records of every fighter from Heonan to Corbett, their points all about their great battles imost of which they had witnessed; their manners of training, and their styles of fighting. Their reports were rich in allusions and comparisons, and fruity with reminiscences. And how they could work! A five thousand word despatch is considered a fair day's work, and an eight thousand word despatch a good day's work. If a modern man was expected to sund more than that he would feel himself entitled to an assistant or two. But these old boys would, unassisted, write and send ten or twelve thousand words a dar, and then complain that editors nowadays did not appreciate the news value of a hig fight. One of them was asked how much he had sent the night of the fight.

"Lowered the fight itself," he confessed, "with only 2,000 words: 1,000 introduction, 4,000 by rounds, 2,000 review, 2,000 onlinon of an expert," and 1,000 'nuscioent of a professional."

with only 1,000 words flags introduction, hoos by rounds 2000 review. 2,000 opinion of an expert, and 1,000 ludgment of a professional."

Of course he was his own "expert, and "professional." They are merry and kindly old hoys, and the ringside will lose one of its quaint attractions when their race is run.

There was another kind of correspondent there who was a perpetual puzzle and not to many of the New York men. Of this type were the strange beings from the West who speke entirely in slang. Most reporters, from the nature of their duties, pick up enough of the various slangs tough, thieves, police, race-course, prize-ring, and gamblers—to understand what is being said wherever their assignments shall call them. They are contest in such the West, among its other starting developments has produced a class of reporters who have abandoned their mother tonget for use either in writing or speaking.

There were two young men belonging to this class who represented the same thirage daily. The Nor reporter devoted all his spare hours in Jacksonville to a study of their language, but was as bewiid-red at the end as at the beginning, if course, if a piece of news was accurate with them, it was straight. If they intrinsical interference by the authorities, they expressed the expectation of getting the blows-out. A failure to secure a piece of news they recorded as "gelting the throw down." If any one tried to impace duabity news on them, they contempt outly announced themselves as onto the film-flam, varies with the condition of merce and the condition of merce and the security of the disky-dink." An unsuccessful attempt to case or threaten information concerning news would be satisfactorily told by the remark that they had "run up against it." dinky-dink." An unsuccessful attempt to coax or threaten information concerning news would be satisfactorily told by the remark that they had "run up against it."

Not only in their professional discourse slid they talk in this manner, but in strictly social conversation their secessive was quite as remarkable. This was the more remarkable as their secrets indicated good hiseding, and their washed and well-dressed persons suggested reputable associations.

The day after the fight they were devoting their lessure to racing habyfaitigators over the 5t James's versing. Finding one race one of these delightful, hieago products put his gator on a window mill from which the stupid creature promptly backed of, falling to the versing da, where it lay motionless. Observing this, his disgusted owner seemed to explain the situation to his companion by remarking that the gator has joited his sonk and is out."

HE STARTED THE BEAR FIGHT.

It Was Between Two Gelzzites, and Was Fought to a Double Finish. "I started an ugly fight between two grizzly ears once, much to my surprise," said Amos Culver of Blackfoot, Wy. "I was out after elk, and discovered the two bears a long war off, digging in rotten timber for grube. I dis-mounted from my pony, and, making a wide detour, came up behind the bears and got within easy range without being winded or discovered by them. I took good aim at one of the grizziles and fired. The ankle. He added, in answer to anxious ques-tions, that the screness had all disappeared. his feet again in an instant. The other bear had stopped its grubbing when this one fell and looked at him in surprise. The wounded bear giared at the other for a moment, and then apparently made up its mind that his combanion had knocked him down, for he pitched into that bear with a flerceness that was terrible to see. Instantly a furious lattle was on. The bears clinched and hit and raked one another with their claws, and their savage cries could easily have been heard a quarter of a mile away. In a very short time their tough hides were hanging in strips on their huge bodies, and the bears were dreached with blood. I never saw nor expect to see such a fearful sight. The grizzlies fought for at least ten minutes, and they the one I had wounded failed to get up after being hurled to the ground by his antagonist, and the latter stood over its prostrate foe and tore him with its claws until it had discontinualled the convenerables. other bear had stopped its grabbing when this up after being hurled to the ground by his antaxonist, and the latter stood over its prostrate toe and tore him with its claws until it had disembowelled the conquered bear.

Then the victor, growling and gnashing its teeth, moved away a few steps, staggered like a drunken man, and fell to the ground. It tried to get up, but could not. I crept cautiously to the spot, fearing that the bear might still have ecough vitality to make it lively for me when it discovered me, but my caution was not called for. The grizzly was as dead as its late antagonist. The two bears were the most prodigous specimens of their kind I had ever seen, but they were both literaily torn to pieces. There was not a whole piece of skin or flesh on either of them as big as my hat. That they were able to inflict such terrible punishment on each other was not so amazing to me after I had examined the weapons they used. Their claws were fine inches long and as sharp as pitchfork times, and their teeth were nearly four inches long. I believe that I estimated their combined weight at an outside figure, and that was 3,000 pounds."

League, as nothing active is being done aside from the signing of a player here and there to complete teams. In about twelve weeks the teams will be upon the diamonds in preliminary games, and then the public will be better able to judge of the respective merits of the eight clubs which will do battle for the West. ern Association pennant. At present there is not a man, no matter how good a judge of baseball timber, who can come anywhere near placing the teams as to relative strongth. The managers have selected eight sets of men, who, as a rule, are new to Western audiences and who are so evenly matched as to records that every city in the League is entitled to hope that its team will be at or near the top

from the start. This state of things should be a healthy one for the League. Too often a season opens with two or three clubs hopelessly in the rear, and that has much to do with the failure of some of the teams in a league and its final disrup-

that has much to do with the failure of some of the teams in a league and its final disruption. Should the Western be lucky enough to have its clubs well bunched in the race, the coming season will show a financial success such as this part of the country has never seen. It is the uncertainty, the hope to the last that a club, even as low as fourth place, has a chance for first place, and that the last team may beat out the fifth, that make a season interesting and profitants.

The players list published last week was furnished by President Johnson, but in it was included a large number of players "claimed" by the clubs but still unsigned. When the new league was formed an agroement was arrived at that the manager of each clue should ike to have for their respective trains.

The object of this was to avoid, if possible, compelition for players between managers of different clubs in the League and thereby obviate danger of a violation of the sulary agreement. This was done, and the lists printed were the lists of players each club originally desired to obtain. The agreement was that when two or more teams selected the same player for a certain position has actisement of the difficulty should be left to Tresident Johnson as arbitrator.

In some instances, as it happens, the clubs have signed a number of the men they named in the preference lists, but some of them have since signed with other leagues.

Grand Explais has an exceptionally strong team, and it looks on paper like the pennant wance. The club succeeded in securing an able readers hould be left to Tresident Johnson as arbitrator.

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Grand Explais has an exceptionally strong team, and it looks on paper like the pennant wance related to good purpose, and has about made up has indianapolis team, which will be an follows: Findere, large, Philips, and Mauch: catchers, Sudden has positive and irre

from the Am Prancisco Chronicle.

Jan. 26. - Ninety-flys of the worst IVMs. Jan. 22.—Ninety-five of the worst tramps ever-seen in turns lett last night for Nan Francisco, where say they can get \$1 per day and board. One got a meal while here from a Chinese, who sent his indian to collect the bill. The Indian found the tramp on top of a box car and hauled him off. The gang of hobos attacked the Indian, who had some ten or more Indians to help him. A fight ensued when the ten Indians beld the thirty "hobos at bay with stones coal, old iron, and club. A depute sheriff appearing the fight ensued before much blood was shed.

was exactly like a section of a bugle out from the flaring end.

When the man entered a store on the corner I followed in to take a look at the basket, and had the luck to learn of the storekeeper more than I had expected to do. The man was a farmer and had come to town to sell some of his produce, and a very interesting product it was, because of the bearing it is likely to have in the future on the prosperity and development of the people of the Isthmus. Stowed loosely in the bottom of the basket were about twenty pounds of fragrant, plump, and small coffee berries, very nicely cured, but not well picked over.

As everybody knows, the coffee of the world may be said to grow on great plantations only. The coffee growers of Mexico and Central and South America are men worth many thousnads, and in some cases millions of dollars each. To the casual observer coffee is only a rich man's crop, for one must have capital to prepare the land, even where land is free, and capital to set out the trees, and capital to live on for four years or so while the trees ma-

rich man's crop, for one must have capital to prepare the land, even where land is free, and capital to set out the trees, and capital to live on for four years or so while the trees mature. Nevertheless, as is now being demonstrated in the interior of the Isthmus of Panama, coffee is emphatically a poor man's crop. In cash and other personal property the Ladino farmer of the Isthmus is poverty stricken. He has usually but one agricultural implement—the machete. His wardrobe includes a hat, two or three shirts, and as many pairs of trousers made of cheese cloth. His household utensils include a few bowls and pots ofterra cotta and cups and bowls made of gourds. His live stock includes a few chickens, some dogs, and very often a few pigs and a cow or two. His home is a hut of poles and grass with a hammock and a mat for beds. His farm is a three-acre patch cleared afresh every year from the soild, though second growth, green.

The only capital that the Isthmian farmer has had with which to travel the road that will lead bim to the home of a millionaire is the ability to work a living out of a patch of cleared land in the Isthmian forest. Never-

port of the care with an electric make of the care in the care with the care w

selves. The colles experts of the conterp have decreased because of the decaine so the first Montains or the indian Torrish has increased marriculously. In toola like a local and his girls are beginning the wearts are to at any tool increase among the poor as rapidly as it did in Coda like but it is spreading married to the increase of comforts, of material progress, for that matter, were it not for the increase of the sound to be decreased and prosperity, or of mental progress, for that matter, were it not for the increase of the sound to be decreased and prosperity, or of mental progress, for that matter, were it not for the increase of the sound to be decreased in the force of the sound to be decreased as an approach of the increase of common to be decreased to the common to be a sound to be decreased to the common to the increase of common to be decreased to the common to the increase of common to the increase of common to the other common to the increase of common to the common to the increase of common to the common to t

THE ISTHMIAN PRODUCTS.

Juan naturally incarable of progress is the fudge of those who do not understand him. Another product with which Juan may hope to demonstrate that the farmer is naturally the products are interested in the product are interested in the product with which Juan may hope to demonstrate that the farmer is naturally the product are interested in the product are interested in

ATTACKED BY A LION.

A CLOSE CALL FOR WILLIE JUDGES IN THE WILD BEAST CAGE,

His Pinck and Coolness Saved Him, Though Prince's Teeth Came Near Completing Their Terrible Work-Luckily the Ugers

Recognized Him and Remained Quint, "Willia" Judges is only twenty years old, is not large, and looks to be a boy of seventeen years, but what he lacks in age and size he more than makes up in pluck of admirable kind and degree. He has been for three years an assistanti to Mr. Mehrman, one of the wild animal trainers attached to Hagenback's show. For some time before the show left the Midway Paisance Willie was assisting in training a new group of animals, consisting of one lion, two tigers, two leopards, and a number of sheep, goats, and bullocks. When they were not rehearsing their act the wild animals were confined in one cage and the domestic animals in another cage adjoining. When a rehearsal was called the wild animals of this group were led to the ring from their cage up the runway, and then the tame animals were led through the adjoining cage into the runway. There was no close into the tame animals' cage except that connecting the two cages.



On Nov. 1, when the Chicago Fair was over the animals were getting boxed and caged for ransportation to this city, the group in question had not been rehearsed for ten days, so Mr. Mehrman ordered that the tame animais, which were to be shipped first, should not be taken through the cage of their wild fellow performers for fear of an "accident." This necessitated tak-ing down some of the bars in front of the cage where the tame beasts were kept, to make a new exit for them. On Tuesday last, Willie, who has just arrived from a thicago hospital, where he has been for eleven and a half weeks, told a Sun reporter what happened when they began to make an opening in the cage to take out the sheep, goats, and bullerers.